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level surface into which the river Vaerdal has cut a steep-sided valley is an upland of stratified marine clays, deposited during a submergence of the Norway coast since the Glacial Period. Within these clays was a great mass of "quick clay" not constituting a definite stratum but existing, probably, in more or less definite lenticular masses. A small side stream, the Follo, had cut a short gorge into the quick clays, giving the latter an exit to the main valley. On the night of the 19th of May, 1893, a volume of this semi-fluid clay, estimated at 55 million cubic meters, escaped into the larger valley, inundating it to the extent of eight and one half square kilometers. The collapse occupied one half hour and the advancing front of the mud traveled five or six kilometers in three quarters of an hour. Some of the inhabitants were rescued from the roof of their house after sailing three and a half miles on the river of mud. Over a part of the area the upper layer of clay was firm, and, with the overlying turf, constituted a crust sufficiently strong to remain intact while the quick clay flowed out from beneath. Parts of fields bearing trees were thus dropped vertically downward, leaving the trees standing erect at the lower level. The vertical distance through which the surface fell is not given, but the pictures represent it as many meters and the sides of the pit as quite sheer in many places. The author gives a note, also, on a similar but smaller landslide which occurred on the 16th of August of the same year in the valley of the small stream Graaelven. The finely banded marine clays concerned in this slip are made the basis of a time-estimate. Their thickness is taken at fifty meters, and they consist of alternating dark and light layers. On the supposition that one dark layer and an adjacent light layer were deposited in one year, the time consumed in their deposition is estimated at 4,000 years. The proportion of post-glacial time which this represents is not estimated.

N. M. F.

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*Geological Map of West Virginia.* Second edition. I. C. WHITE, State Geologist. Published by West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va.

THE Geological Map of West Virginia, first published in 1899, has recently been revised and new features added. The map shows in separate colors the three great coal formations of West Virginia, viz., the New River or Pocahontas, the lowest; the Allegheny-Kanawha

series in the middle; and the Monongahela or Pittsburg (Connellsville) at the top. Two features not shown on the original map have been added in this edition, viz., the prominent anticlinal lines, and the locations and names of every coal mine in the state shipping coal by rail or river, up to July 15, 1901, the approximate locations of the mines being indicated by numbered black dots, and the corresponding names and numbers printed on the margin of the map by counties. The map shows also oil and gas developments of the state, and should prove of much use to those interested in these subjects. Copies may be purchased (50 cents) from the West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 448, Morgantown, W. Va.